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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/991,690	11/26/2001	Nobuyuki Katada	WN-2412	3932

466 7590 06/07/2004

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EXAMINER

ZEWDU, MELESS NMN

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2683

DATE MAILED: 06/07/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/991,690

Applicant(s)

KATADA, NOBUYUKI

Examiner

Meless N Zewdu

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-9 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-9 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 26 November 2000 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 3, 5 & 6.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: ____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is the first on the merit of the instant application.
2. Claims 1-9 are pending in this action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-2 and 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Svensson et al. (Svensson) (US 5,687,216) in view of Ozaka (JP 10155033 A).

As per claim 1: a portable telephone comprising:

internal memory unit contained inside the portable telephone reads on '216 (col. 3, lines 19-34).

external memory unit detachable reads on '216 (col. 3, lines 19-34).

connector for connecting the external memory unit to a main body of the portable telephone reads on '216 (see col. 2, lines 56-67; col. 4, line 64-col. 5, line 3).

control unit for controlling so that either one of the internal memory unit and the external memory unit memorizes information reads on 216 (see col. 5, lines 19-26).

either one of the internal memory unit and the external memory unit transfers information memorized to the other reads on '216 (see col. 2, lines 32-55).

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displaying an information memory territory for each piece of information, when the external memory unit is connected to the connector reads on '216 (see col. 2, lines 32-67). The prior art's display and select features inherently require the display of an information memory territory. But, Svensson does not explicitly teach about internal and external memory devices that are readable and writable, as claimed by applicant.

However, in a related field of endeavor, Ozaka teaches about internal and external memory devices that are both read and writable (abstract). Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teaching of Svensson with that of Ozaka for the advantage of inputting and outputting data via command entered from the portable telephone's keyboard.

As per claim 2: most of the features of claim 2 are identical to the features of claim 1.

Hence, the identical features of claim 2 are rejected on the same ground and motivation as claim 1. The difference, feature of claim 2 is provided in the following manner.

changing a memory territory of one piece of information whose detailed contents are displayed on display means by causing a user to perform a predetermined manipulation, when the external memory unit is connected to the connector reads on '216 (see col. 2, lines 32-67). In the prior art, displaying, selecting and storing/transferring information/message from the internal memory device to the external memory device constitutes a change in a memory territory.

As per claim 4: most of the features of claim 4 are similar to the features of claim 1.

Hence, the similar features of claim 4 are rejected on the same ground and motivation as claim 1. The difference limitation has been given in the following manner.

displaying on display means, only information memorized in either one of the internal memory unit and the external memory unit, when the external memory unit is connected to the connector reads on '216 (see col. 2, lines 32-67). The prior art does not show that information is displayed from both the internal and external memory units. On the contrary, displayed information is based on selection wherein one message/item is selected at a time. This leads one to the obvious conclusion that a selected item can only either the internal or the external memory unit, but not from both at the same time.

Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Svensson in view of Ozaka and further in view of Owa et al. (Owqa) (US 6,711,379 B1).

As per claim 3: most of the features of claim 3 are identical/similar to the features of claim 1. Hence, the similar features of claim 3 are rejected on the same ground and motivation as claim 1. But, Svensson in view of Ozaka do not explicitly teach about the different limitation of claim 3, which is --- using different display colors for the internal memory unit and the external memory unit, when the external memory unit is connected to the connector, as claimed by applicant. However, in a related field of endeavor, Owa teaches that a mobile station (a navigating vehicle/car) displays roads in different colors (see col. 23, lines 43-53) wherein the display road colors are associated with information broadcasted to the mobile device from a broadcasting station and wherein the information includes one of picture, sound and text (see col. 1, lines 6-10; col. 4,

lines 17-45; col. 6, lines 33-53; col. 23, lines 43-53). The teaching provided here is the use of different colors in association with different displayed objects. Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further modify the above references with the teaching of Owa for the know advantage colors to enhancing readability and/or visibility.

Claims 5-9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Svensson in view of Ozaka and further in view of Saxena et al. (US 6,259,449 B1).

As per claim 5: most of the features of claim 5 are similar/identical with the features of claim 1. Hence, the similar features of claim 5 are rejected on the same ground and motivation as claim 1. But, Svensson in view of Ozaka do not explicitly teach the different feature of claim 5, --- separately displaying information memorized in the internal memory unit and information memorized in the external memory unit in two divisional parts of a displayable area of display means, when the external memory unit is connected to the connector, as claimed by applicant. However, in a related field of endeavor, Saxena teaches about an integrated communication center, which in one embodiment is presented as a cellular telephone (see col. 8, lines 28-47) with internet video phone capability (see col. 6, lines 33-46) having separate display areas for separate functions (see col. 12, lines 19-33); the device is also capable performing sound, text and image data (see col. 1, line 62-col. 2, line 7). The teaching here is that a portable communication device can be of multiple applications (e.g. text data, sound data, image data) and can have divisional or divided display screens for different functions. Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the

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time the invention was made to further modify the above references with the teaching of Saxena for the advantage of integrating separate communication applications within a single user interface (see col. 1, lines 4-8). Note: the single user interface here is the cellular telephone with different divisional display screens. The other external accessories can be considered (in fact they do function so) as, among other things, external memory/memories that cooperatively work with the cellular telephone.

As per claim 6: the portable telephone wherein:

Each of the internal memory unit and the external memory unit memorizes text data, sound data, and image data that the portable telephone has transmitted or received reads on '449 (see col. 1, line 62-col. 2, line 7; col. 12, lines 19-33).

As per claim 7: the portable telephone wherein:

Each of the internal memory unit and the external memory unit memorizes text data, sound data, and image data that the portable telephone has transmitted or received reads on '449 (see col. 1, line 62-col. 2, line 7; col. 12, lines 19-33).

As per claim 8: the portable telephone wherein:

Each of the internal memory unit and the external memory unit memorizes text data, sound data, and image data that the portable telephone has transmitted or received reads on '449 (see col. 1, line 62-col. 2, line 7; col. 12, lines 19-33).

As per claim 9: the portable telephone wherein:

Each of the internal memory unit and the external memory unit memorizes text data, sound data, and image data that the portable telephone has transmitted or received reads on '449 (see col. 1, line 62-col. 2, line 7; col. 12, lines 19-33).

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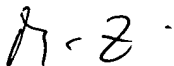
Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Meless N Zewdu whose telephone number is (703) 306-5418. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 am to 5:00 pm..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William Trost can be reached on (703) 308-5318. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Meless Zewdu



Examiner



WILLIAM TROST
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600

27 May 2004.